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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XI.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZELTE FOR 1826.

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#### Agricultural.

The great injury the farming interest has sustained since the last harvest by the ravages of the WEEVIL, as well as loss to the state of very many thousands of dollars for the purchase of led, which effectually prevents their doing fur-flour brought from the states of Indiana, Ohio ther injury."--Query: Would it not answer the and Pennsylvania, is our apology as well for re- same purpose to thrash out the wheat and sprinkpublishing the following articles, which appeared in our paper last year, as for some new ideas on the method of preserving wheat from that destructive insect. Harvest is now at hand, and all who incline to avail themselves of either the methods here mentioned, will have the information in due time.

> From the Maysville Eagle-THE WEEVIL.

The enquiry of almost every farmer is, "How shall we preserve our wheat from the weevil?" and if it acquires the least warmth, stir it daily.

of this month, which then had some weevil in the of destroying weevil in wheat He discovered grain, we found heated in a few days We spread a great quantity of weevil in a parcel of wheat and constantly stirred it for about two weeks; got out and cleaned for use, which had lain in those then in ate their way out-none have since the bulk for three or four weeks. On a close bred in it-it now lies in bulk without heating inspection of the wheat, he found on many of the and we consider it greatly preferable to that grains a number of eggs or nits, which from the which we are daily receiving from the threshing

We have now several thousand bushels of shock and from the stack before the weevil commenced their ravages. It has been lying in garners near sixty days, and has been kept cool by frequent stirring; the weevil has not touched it thus cleaned and kept cool, will in all cases be free from the flying weevil.

We are now receiving a lot of a thousand bushels, which was threshed in July and early in August, run through the fan and spread in a nit of the weevil may have never been made belarge barn. It is perfectly cool, and has not received the least damage. All small lots, thresh- writer. This communication is made with a ed and cleaned at about that time, and kept cool. we find in the same good order. It is also said that some who threshed and penned their wheat in the chaff before the weevil were visible, have preserved it; but of this we speak with some

We now hear many speak of threshing and stowing away in the chaff. But those we would advise to be cantious; there is scarce a stack of wheat in the country entirely free from weevil, and that which coatains but a small portion, will heat if packed away in the chaff. We have heard some wild theorists recommend this mode to heat the wheat, which they say, "will kill the weevil and destroy the egg from which they

This reminds us of the old story of the Dutchman who set fire to his barn to divest it of rats: for we know that wheat thus heated will never afterwards grow, nor will the flour made from it reward the miller for his labor of grinding.

It is not our design to enter into the natural history of this insect. We are desirous that the farmers should preserve their present and future | egg. crops of wheat from destruction; and being willing that they should profit by our short experience we freely tell them "that which we know.

This much, however, we will add, as mere opinion. We believe they are produced from an a certain degree of heat to produce animation -That portion which is produced by the straw in the stack, during the summer and fall, appears of heat we would have the farmers to guard, when we advise them to thresh and keep their wheat cool. Whether the egg is deposited in the field or in the stack, we pretend not to say, ! hand, which never went through the sweat, or which has never attained that heat to which vil; and that which we have recently received ed. from the stack, ceases to hatch or in any wise produce them, so soon as we can get it perfectly

On these and other observations, too numerous for insertion, we advise those who would; preserve their present crops, to thresh and clean them immediately; and those who would hereafter effectually guard against the flying weevil, thoroughly dry, take it into your barn or other over. the remedy only being barred, the legislature advise to thresh from the shock, or before the houses and stack it away in the following maning a new remedy' for this right which had so exist. wheat takes the sweat.

N. & N. HIXSON. The Ohio Steam Mill. Maysville, Sept. 20, 1825.

THE FLYING WEEVIL.

We are informed by a friend, that an easy and effectual preventive to the ravages made or wheat and other grain by the Flying Weevil, wil be found in strewing over, and mixing through the threshed grain. slack lime; -that a peck of lime will answer for a thousand bushels. Those months after subscribing, the price will be one third having their grain in stacks would do well to thresh it out immediately, and resort to this simple method of preventing its entire destruction The grain can easily be cleansed from the lime by screening. This remedy is practised, as we are informed in the Southern states, where the weevil has been for some years very destructive

Ohio Republican

WEEVIL IN WHEAT

As the weevil is making extensive destruction of the wheat in this part of the country, you will oblige many who are junterested, by publishing the following receipt, which has been practised with success by Mr. Benjamin Beasly of Brown

"As soon as the weevil make their appearance in the wheat it should be restacked, and on each layer of sheaves a small quantity of salt sprinkle salt thereon."--Village Register.

From the Western Herald.

Several practices have been resommended to prevent the ravages of this destroying insect One method is to thrash or tread out the wheat and put it away in the chaff, in pens or garners; another to clean the wheat and expose it to the heat of the sun; another to scald it; another to mix some lime with the cleaned wheat. With whatever particular attention these different operations are performed, they must in a great degree, produce the same effect—that is to destroy the living insect, and to prevent the hatching of We answer-thresh it immediately, clean it its young. But from an observation made a few from the chail, spread it in a barn or open room, days past by the writer of this article, be is of opinion, that exposure to the strong heat of the that subject; but to shew very briefly how the prin-The wheit which we received about the first sun, fire, or scalding, are the only effectual means ciples of those decisions conflict with the former smallness of their size, and their color, being mostly a reddish cast, a little brighter than that of the wheat, but some nearly white, would esthough not always in the crease or indenture, which divides the grain on one side. From the freshness of the eggs there can be no doubt that -and we have no hesitation in saying, let their they are deposited by the weevil after it arrives ravages be what they may in the stack, wheat at maturity-that it thus propagates its own species; and by this means in certain seasons becomes so numerous as to destroy whole crops of wheat when left to its ravages.

It is probable that this discovery of the egg or fore, but if so it has never been heard of by the view of drawing the attention of the curious and attentive farmers to the subject, in the hope that wheat from the destructive insect.

A FARMER. August 23, 1825.

It is admitted by the farmers generally, that the egg which produces weevil, is deposited on on this distinction, the contract made in Virginia the grain whilst standing in the field, and that it requires a certain degree of heat and moisture, And to support this opinion the Chief Justice reto hatch the egg into a worm, previous to which it is entirely harmless; but as soon as the worm is produced, it immediately penetrates into the body of the grain, where it comes to maturity by Chief Justice. passing through the changes common to flies: so that nothing more is necessary to preserve the grain, than to prevent it from acquiring that degree of heat and moisture necessary to hatch the

It is believed by many that if wheat after cutting is left in the field several days, & suffered to get very dry, & then put up in small parcels, say one or two dozen sheaves together, so as to adegg which, after being laid in the grain, requires mit the air to pass through it freely, that for want of the necessary heat and moisture, the egg would never hatch; and what seems to warrant this beto be nature's choice. It is against that portion lief is, that several small crops of wheat have we learn been saved from the weevil which have been managed in this manner; and as a farther but we have rather concluded in the latter: but serving farmer, that a few sheaves on the very we can with safety say, that the wheat now on top of a stack of his last crop, where it never nearly all wheat in the stack is subject, whether rent of air, were quite free from weevil, when it contains the egg or not, has produced no wee- the body of the same stack was entirely destroy- Rep. 283

recommended in the foregoing extracts, we will venture to suggest the following:-Let your wheat lie on the stubble two or three days after reason for it, that there was no remedy until that ner: Lay a range of sheaves paralell to one of the ed from 1802. Here then, from the Chief Justice's

ontrary way, and so as that the ears extend becourse; a third course is to be laid of the second with the ears projecting beyond the cut ends of parallel to the first so as to leave a distance of two or three inches between the ears of the first and second ranges, and in this senter proceed until the room is filled: By this method of slacking, the whole of the grain will be exposed from the weevil-it is at least worth making the experiment - EDITOR.

FROM THE FRANKFORT PATRIOT. TO THE PEOPLE,-No. 5 "Fixit leges pretio atque refixit."
He made and marred laws at pleasure.

Virgil En. VI. 622. It is a maxim in law, that jurors upon their oaths are to answer to questions of fact; that to the ques tions of law, the judges are to answer.

If an individual is in the habit of giving contradictory statements, in serious and sober conversations upon the same subjects, his standing in socie ty is therefore lessened: If a witness gives contradictory statements upon the same subject, when speaking seriously & soberly, when on oath & when not on oath; these contradictions are brought up against him to lessen his credit in courts of instice, When judges, called upon by their high official stations, and by their oaths of office, to answer de liberately, impartially and truly, to questions of law, are in the habit of contradicting themselves, the community have just cause to withdraw their confidence. Such contradictions are infattiable evidences of want of capacity, or of want of some other of those qualifications which are essential to the character of a good and safe judge.

The case of Blair vs. Williams and Lapsley vs. Brashear, have been laid before the public by the Legislature of Kentucky. In those cases, the dges promulgate their new theory of the obligation of contracts, founded on the identity of right and remedy. It is not my intention to discuss

opinions of those judges. The foundation of the whole superstructure in those cases of Blair vs. Williams and Lapsley vs. Brashear, is, that right and remedy is the same thing; and that the remedy existing at the date of the contract, constitutes its legal obligation; that the legislature cannot change the remedy so as to

make it more tardy without violating the contract. To support this new theory, they quote a passage from Bacon's Abridgment, vol. 1, title actions in wheat on hand, which was threshed from the cape observation unless sought with the views to general letter B. and 3 Black. Come is a legal right shock and from the stack before the weevil comthere is a legal remery, and the want of right and the want of remedy, is the same thing.

1823, Lapsley vs. Brashear, and 4th Litt. 58-59. Before this, however, judges Boyle, Logan and Owsley, had decided the case of the Commonwealth vs. M'Gowan, 4 Bibb 64; in which they expressly state, "the right existed before, to wit, from 1802 to 1809; but without such special remedy; the statute of limitations in personal actions, operates upon the remedy and not upon the right, as was virtually determined in the case of Graves vs. Graves Ex'rs." 2 Bibb 207. Upon this distinction between right and remedy, these judges did actually apply to the right existing in 1801, the new special remedy given by the legislature in

The opinion in Graves . Graves' executors, their observations and experiments, will lead to 1810, was drawn by Chief Justice Boyle himself; a discovery of the best means of preserving our the court consisting also of Judges Wallace and Clark, and that opinion was also founded on the distinction between right and remedy. It is in that opinion, stated-"the statute of limitations does not affect the validity of the contract, but the time of enforcing it; or in other words, it does not destroy the right but withholds the remedy." Up. and barred by the statute of limitations in Virginia, was nevertheless recoverable in Kentucky. fers very properly to Nash vs. Tupper, 1 New York Term Rep. page 402, and to Kams Prin. Equity

Yet in Blair vs. Williams, 1823 this distinction between right and remedy, is dened by this same

In Stanley vs. Earle, 1824, 5 Litt. 282, and in their response to the Legislature (pamphlet p 19.) Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mill, labour to prove that right and remedy are the sane thing, identically the same. They repeat the ssertion in these words; (opinion by Chief Justice toyle.) "Hence it is that we are informed by Blacistone and other elementary writers, that whenever there is a legal right there is a legal remedy;" and 'that the want of remedy are the want of right are he same thing. If the remedy may be in any case taken away ordes troyed & the legal right remain, there would then be out a legal remedy, and it could not be true, that whenever there is a legal right there is a legal remedy." "And what notions of ilentity must they entertain, who, at the same time, they tell us that it may be truly and justly said, that the want of right and the want of remedy arethe same thing, affirm that the want of remedy and the want of right, are not the same thing. If he want of right is the same thing as the want ofremedy must be confirmation, we have been informed by an ob- the same thing as the want of right, and to affirm that is not less absurd than to affirm that the same thing may be and not be at the some time. With such reasoners as these, we canno enter the lists went through a sweat and enjoyed a free cur- of controversy: they must be left tithemselves, and with Lord Coke, we can only say o them "contra negantem principia non est disputindum," 5 Litt.

Did not Chief Justice Boyle himself, say in M'Gowan vs. the Commonwealth, 4 Bibb 64; that From taking a view of the different methods a 'right existed in the Commonwealth' from 1802 until the statute of 1809; but without 'remedy Did he not decide in that case, that the statute of limitations did not run; and did henot assign as one statute gave it? Read the case, p 64 and 65, and

ourse immediately on the first with he ears the Legislature gave one. 'Again in Graves vs. Graves' | want of right and the want of remedy are the same Ex'rs. 2 Bibb 208, drawn also by Chief Justice thing, affirm that the want of remedy and the want of right are not the same thing? yond the cut ends of the sheaves of the first existed in Virginia, where the remedy was barred in Virginia by the long residence of both partie there, but where upon the removal of the defend ants into this state, the right existed against him, the second &c. A second range is to be made and the suit was maintained here, because the statnte of limitation of Virginia, did not destroy 'the right, but withholds the remedy.' Again, in 1823, in Butler vs. Butler, 4 Litt. Rep. 205, Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills said, "it is the province of a court of equity to afford remedy, where conscience and law acknowledges a right but knows no remedy." In the petition for a rehearing in between the different ranges to a free circulation following, their attention was called to the cases of air, and it is believed will secure it entirely of the Commonwealth vs. M'Gowan in 1815, 4 Bibb 62; of Grubbs vs Harris in 1809, 1 Bibb 567 Rearden vs Searcy's heirs in 1710, 2 Bibb 202; Dixon's Executors vs Ramsey's Executors, 3 Cranch 319; Nash vs Tupper, 1 New York Term Reports, 402; Lodge vs Phelps, 1 Johnson's New York cases p 140; Pearsoll vs Dwight, 2 Massachusetts Reports 83; to Huberus, and the translation of him 3 Dallas 370 to 373; in a note, Smith Spinola 2 Johns. Reports 108; Day's edition of Co. Lit. Voi 3, note 44; Ord. on Usury, p 32; and Crowning, shield vs Sturges, 4 Wheat 200, to shew the dis tinction between the right and the remedy. In this latter case, the Supreme Court said, that "the distinction between the obligation of a contract, and the remedy given by the Legislature to en force that obligation, has been taken at the barand it exists in the nature of things. Without impairing the obligation of the contracts, the reme dy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct. Notwithstanding all these cases, notwithstanding Judge Boyle himself, in the case of Graves ys Graves' Executors, 2 Bibb 209, had quoted Kaims' principles of equity, p 567, and Nash vs Tupper 1 New York term rep 402; yet these judges, in Blair vs Williams, asserted the dentity of right and remedy, all these cases not withstanding, by overriling the petition, and repeat this assertion in 1824, Stanley vs Earl, 5 Litt 282; and quote a passage from Bacon and Black-stone, to prove the identity of right and remedy. It would have been well for litigants and the whole community, if these were the first cases in which these judges have stuch in the bark, and mistaken the sense of their law books. Bacon and Black stone in the passage quoted are speaking of courts and action, and are explaining in what courts 'and in what cases an action will lie, and for whom and against whom" And under this title, Bacon uses the expression which is quoted by the judges to prove the identity of right and remedy. The words are these "It is clear, that for all injuries done to a man's person, reputation or property, he shall bave an action, and for every right he is to have a remedy; for want of right anp want of remedy are the same thing." Bac Ab vol 1 actions in general (B) p 28. This is the passage by which all the solemn decisions of courts in England and in the United States is argued, and adjudged cases, are to be broken down taken from an abordance ment, or from a recture to students. Bacon did not mean to assert the identity of right and remedy but that this 'same' thing which resulted from want of right and want of remedy, was a denial of action in court. In the next sentence after the one quoted by the judges, he says, 'where a man has several remedies' for the same right or injury, 'he may choose which he pleases. Where the law has not denied the right, nor denied the remedy, an action will lie If the law has denied the right or denied the remedy, an action will not lie. The law has denied the right to take bond for money gaming; if the plaintiff sues upon such bond, the appropriate remedy by action of debt his action will not lie because the law has denied his right. So if the plaintiff for assumpsit upon a valid consideration, sues the appropriate action, but after the statute of limitations has denied the remedy, the plea of the statute withholds the remedy, and the action will not lie. So that 'the wan of right and the want of remedy are the same thing.' What same thing? The failure of the action in court. The authors mean that they come to the same end. Where the right is denied, or where the remedy is denied by law, an action will

> The identity of right and remedy, is not intend ed to be assserted; they are different. For the same right, a man may have an election of several different remedies, Co. Litt. 145; can several different things be the same thing? It is the want of ight and the want of remedy, that produces the identical same thing, a failure of the action in court.

This is the identity resulting from the want of right or want of remedy. Suppose Coke says to Bacon, will you ride to day? B. replies I want a horse. C. rejoins, you shall ride my horse, B. surrejoins, I want a saddle; and the want of a horse and the want of a saddle is the same thing.' the proposed ride is obstructed Now from this conversation, instead of proving that this 'same thing,' was obstruction to the ride, those sapient idges would reason-thus the want of the horse and the want of the saddle, is the same thing; therefore, a horse is a saddle, and a saddle is a horse And what notions of identity must they entertain admit that the want of the horse and the wan a case in which there would be a legal right with- of the saddle, was the same thing, and yet deny that a horse is a saddle, and a saddle a horse." the want of a horse is the same thing as the want of saddle, it is self evident, that the want of a saddle must be the same thing as the want of a horse; and to affirm that it is not, is not less absurd than to affirm that the same thing may be and not be at the same time. With such reasoners as these we cannot enter the lists of controversy. They must be left to themselves." Witness ourselves in Stanley vs Earl, 5 Litt. Rep. 282-3, and our response to the Legislature, p. 19.

By this mode of reasoning upon their 'principia,' they can easily prove that a tract of land is the ac tion in court for it, and that the suit in court, is the land itself; that a suit for goods taken and carried away are the goods, and that the goods are the nits; one and the same identically. That cause is the effect and the effect the cause.

It would seem as if inconsistency was a preroga tive belonging to these judges After having deci ded before Lapsley and Brashear, that limitation operates upon the remed v not upon the right, in the ases before quoted, and baving in Stanley and Earl, and in their response, p. 19, endeavoured t proveright and remedy the same thing; they have ot progressed through two additional pages of their response, before they abandon this sameness of right and remedy, and ask "who denies that there is a difference perceptible by a common capacity But in Stanley vs. Earl, 5 Litt response p- 21. walls the whole length of the wall, the ears to own mouth, in a judicial opinion delivered from the bench. was a right without a remedy, and that must they entertain who at the same time, they ward the wall but not touching it Lay a second right so remained without a remedy, until the tell us test it may be truly and justly said, that the Judge, into a public newspaper article, he might

What say you Messrs. Boyle, Owsley and Mills. Can there he a right without a remedy? Is right and remedy the same thing! Answer; "often we have said no; twice we have said yes; but with those who deny our principia, that no and yes are the same, that different things are the same thing, we will not enter the lists of controversy. Such reasoners must be left to themselves.'

By their own opinions these judges are condemned. Out of their own mouths they are convicted. What remedy have they for their contradictions? What for their false reasoning and absurd conclusions? What right have they to complain that the people are tired of such judges, and have left such reasoners to themselves?

HAMPDEN SIDNEY.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser. JUDGE PECK OF MISSOURI.

This gentleman, as Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, has recently been guilty of an act, so oppressive and unauthorized, that we deem it proper not to

suffer it to pass unnoticed.

It appears that the decision of Judge Peck, in the case of the heirs of Antoine Souland vs the United States, was published with the consent. or by the order of the Judge in the Missouri Republican, of the 30th March last, and that a writer over the signature of "A Citizen," who believed the decision or decree to be erroneous, in various assumptions of fact, as well as several legal points, undertook in a stile perfectly calm and respectful to point out those errors. The article signed "A Citizen," was published in the Missouri Advocate, of the 8th April and out of "term time." On the 16th April, being the first day of the session of the District Court, in St. Louis. a rule was served on the editor of the Advocate, by the deputy Marshall, requiring him to shew cause, on the following day at eleven o'clock, "why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of the court, in publishing the said false statement, tending to bring odium on the court," &c. The editor appeared by his counsel, and very properly contended.

"That the judge had no jurisdistion of the mat-

ter, as a contempt.

"That in point of fact (admitting the jurisdiction) the publication of the article was not a contempt, inasmuch as the article itself was a correct exposition of the positions, (be they erroneous or correct) therein ascribed to the judge, and the language and tone of it perfectly decorious.

The rectitude of these positions were denied, and the jurisdiction asserted by the Judge and the relice was detained in custody, until, with the consent of the writer of "A Citizen." he gave up his name, on oath to the Judge Mr Foreman was then discharged, and a rule was made out against Mr. Luke E. Lawless, (whose name had been given up by the Editor,) requiring him to appear forthwith, "to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, for the false and malicious statements in the said publication contained,"-and, "why he should not be suspended, from practising in this court, as an itorney and coun lor at law, for the said contempt and evil intent."

On his appearance before the court, Mr. Lawless was most graciously informed, "that it was his privilege to answer interrogatories which would be put to him at his request " He expressed his unwillingness to beg his honor to interrogate him, as well as his determination, not to answer such questions as might be propounded to him.

Mr. Lawless "then denied the jurisdiction of the court, to punish in such a case, as for a contempt, either by fine or imprisonment, and still less by suspension from practice." He also averred that the article signed "A Citizen," was not contemptuous; and that it was a fair statement of the doctrines assumed by the court in the final decree in question.

His honor, Judge Peck, sitting in what may be properly termed this own case, then took it for granted, that Mr. Lawless was guilty of publishing false and malicious statements, with evil intent, &c. declared the rule absolute, and made

the following order. U. States, vs L. B. Lawless-The defendant in this case having refused to answer the interrogatories, and having persisted in the contempt, it is ordered adjudged and considered, that the said defendant be committed to prison for twenty-four hours, and be suspended from practising as an attorney or counsellor at law in this court for eighteen calendar months from this date." Mr. Lawlers was accordingly committed to jail, but was released the same evening under a writ of habeas corpas, issued by the Judge (Stuart.) of the St. Louis circuit court—because, "on examining the order of commitment, it was found to be a nullity, having neither the seal nor the signature" of Judge Peck

We have perused the article signed "A Citizen" with attention, and the account of the proceedings of Judge Peck, with astonishment and indignation. The article written by Mr. Lawless is at once temperate and decorous, and it appears manifest from the face of it, that his only sin was, the effort on his part, to point out, in a succinct and modest manner, what he believed to be the erroneous positions in the decision of

The decision, let it be remembered, was published with the consent or by the order of the Judge The case was finally disposed of in court, and Mr. Lawless was neither guilty of an attempt to bias or intimidate the Judge, nor to affect the opinion of the court in the case refered to. If Mr Lawless had been guilty of an attempt to argue the case of Soulard's heirs vs the United States in a public print, before it was fi nally determined by the court, and the decree itself converted by the assent or order of the

have been appropriately arraigned for a con-tempt of court. But such was not the fact. The tempt of court. But such was not the fact. The deree had been published; it was public property subject to be freely examined, and fairly investigated. It was the decision of the act of a public servant, in an important case, and any citizen had an undoubted right to examine it, to point out its errors, or even to expose what he believed to be its fallacies, absurdities, or its corrupting tendencies, being only responsible to the tribunals of his country for the truth of his statements or

Judge, no tribunal short of a jury of his peers, was competent to pronounce sentence upon him. Judge Peck it seems has decided differently. In his own case, he has assumed the authority of Judge and Jury; gratuitously, and in the absence of any thing like testimony, pronounces the publication libellious (false and malicious.) and proceeds to punish the writer by imprisonment, and suspension from practice. A more unauthorized and outrageous act, we believe, never disgraced an American Judge. A citizen substantially charged with the publication of a libel, is deprived of liberty and suspended from practice without a hearing-and without being allowed the priviledge of substantiating his statements by witnesses, or the right of trial by Jury.

The doctrine of Judge Peck amounts to an of ficial declaration, that his decrees are not only to be obeyed, but that, when published, no man has a right to question the wisdom, legality or propriety of them-that a person expressing a doubt, as to the rectitude of one of his decrees, whether one month or ten years after it may have been made, is liable to be deprived of his liberty; and from the assumptions in the case of Mr. Lawless, as to malice and falsehood, the conclusion is irresistable, that the same tyranical and despicable course would have been pursued. had the article complained of, been written by a man who never saw his honor, and who could have felt no desire, either to wound his feelings or misrepresent his official conduct. Such pro ceedings can neither be justified or tolerated.

Feeling, as we do, a deep interest in the independence, the purity and standing of the Judiciary of the U. States, it is with unfeigned regret that we consider ourselves impelled by a sense of public daty, to protest against this lawless and vindictive attack upon the private rights of a citizen, as well as upon the liberty of the press.

The conduct of Judge Peck should not only be discountenanced by every independent citizen. but it is to be hoped he will be impeached, and removed from a station, the duties of which, owing to ignorance or vindictiveness, it would ap pear, he is incompetent to perform. To Mr. Lawless it must be a matter of indifference, whether his oppression is attributable to the ignorance of the Judge, as to his own duties or the rights of others, or whether it was the offspring of a jaundiced and revengeful disposition.

Laws of the United States.



#### BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS. [Public-No. 28.]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the States, and of the sessions of the Circuit Courts thousand dollars.

of the United States, for the Districts of Georgia and South Carolina. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the session of the Supreme Court, heretofore held on the first Monday of February annually, shall, instead thereof, be held on the second Monday of January annually; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, wilts, and prsceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending in said Court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of

holding said session had not been altered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the dis trict of Georgia, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourteenth day of December visions of the act entitled "An act explanatory of annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth | an act entitled an act to provide for the extinguish-Monday in November annually; and that the ment of the debt due to the United States by the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, which is by law ap pointed to be holden on the fourth Tuesday of November, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the second Monday in December annually; and eight hundred and twenty-seven. and that all process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continwed to said Courts respectively, on the days here. tofore provided by law for their meeting, shall be returned, and held continued to the said Courts at the times herein provided for the mee ting of the said Courts respectively JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED-May 4, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(PUBLIC-No. 29.) AN ACT to exempt the Professors, Tutors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of learning in the District of Columbia, from military duty

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Con gress assembled, That the President, Professors Tutors, Stewards, and Students, of the different Seminaries of learning in the District of Columbia be, and they hereby are, declared to be, exempt such holder shall be entitled to a remission of all from the performance of militia duty, except in interest due thereon at the day of such discharge. case of war.

JOHN W. TAYLOR Speaker of the House of Representative JOHN C. CALHOUN. Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved-May 4.1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ed states to run and mark a line dividing the Territory of Florida from the state of Georgia Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Con gress assentified, That the President of the United States of America be, and he is hereby, au thorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the state of Georgia, to cause to be run and distinctly marked, the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia, from the junction of the rivers Chetahoochie and Flint, to

so to pronounce it. If Mr. Lawless libelled the marked, shall be run streight from the junction of said rivers Chatahoochie and Flint, to the point ments, infuations, suits, or actions, and proceed of the American ship in passing without aiding designated at the hand of St Mary's river, by the lings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal them. The letter above referred to states that Commissioners appointed under the third article of nature, pending in the said Courts respectively, on Capt Lyon laid by the Frances Mary twenty four the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation. the first day of July next, shall thereafter have day hours, though blowing very hand, without being ces on goods have not been numerous, and the mobetween the United States of America and the in Court, aid be proceeded in, heard, tried, and able to afford any assistance, or even speak her; King of Spain, made at San Lorenzo el Real, on determined on the days, herein appointed, for hold that finally he lowered his boat with the purpose of the seventh and twentieth day of October, one ling the saidCourts respectively, in the same man- boarding, but it was instantly swamped; that he at the eleventh boar, the benefit done by the adthousand seven hundred and ninety five: And pro. der as they might and ought to have been done, continued, nevertheless, to lay by the wreck, in vances have been great in comparison to their a. wided also. That the compensation to be allowed had the sair Courts been holden respectively on the hope, when the wind hilled, of being able to mount. The subject of having branches in the hope, when the wind hilled, of being able to mount. to the person or persons, so to be appointed by the the days he etofore directed by law. President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the govern- actions, or recognisances, or other proceedings, which we read the account in the English papers, ment of Georgia to the person or persons appointed | which are crall be instituted, served, commenc- that an American ship had passed this wreck with on its part, for the same object.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pertive, shall make two fair drafts, or maps thereof, beer both of which shall be certified by them, and one of law. which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the United States, and the other delivered to the Governor of Georgia.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the um of five thousand dellars be, and hereby is ap propriated, to be paid out of any money in the

Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Sepate. APPROVED-May 4, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Public-No. 31.]

AN ACT to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the state of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the western boundary of the Land District of Cape Girardean, and of the Western District in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the Western boundary of

the State of Missouri. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate APPROVED-May 4, 1826. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public-No. 32.] AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission at the Con-

gress of Panama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress mount of the interest, when ascertained, as afore-who refused to listen to their complaints, assembled, That the following sums be, and the said, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasuty, approved, out of any money in ry, not otherwise appropriated. the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at For the outlits of two Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, eighteen thousand dol-

For the salaries for the same, at the rate of nine housand dollars; Provided, That it shall not be lawful to pay to either of the said Envoys, more than nine thousand dollars for his salary in any one year, in the capacity of Public Minister abroad. For the Secretary of the mission at Panama, at

session of the Supreme Court of the United the rates of two thousand dollars per annual, two

two thousand dollars. JHON W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate APPROVED-May, 4 1826. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public - No. 33] AN ACT making further Provision for the Extinguishment of the debt Due to the United States, by the Purchasers of Public Lands. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisious of the act entitled

'An Act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the propurchasers of public lands," approved May the twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same are hereby, severally revived and continued in force, in all respects whatsoever, until the fourth day of July, one thous

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the legal holder of any certificate of lands purchased from the United States, which land has reverted by vir ture of the provisions of the act of the ac March, eighteen hundred and twenty one, or the several acts supplementary thereto; or which, by virtue of the fifth section of the act of tenth or May, one thousand eight hundred, is subject to be sold for the balance due thereon with interest; or which, under the provisions of the said act, has become forfeited to the United States, since the first day of July, eighteen bundred and twenty, and which has not been sold, shall be permitted to redeem the same at any time previous to the first day of May, one thousand eight bundred and twenty seven, on paying the amount of the purchase money due, exclusive of interest, with a deduction of thirty seven and a half per cent.

3. And be it further enacted, That if the legal bolder of any certificate of further credit ex tended to purchasers of public lands by the act of he second of March, eighteen hundred and twensone, entitled "An act for the relief of the purhasers of public, lands, prior to the first day of aly, eighteen hundred and twenty, "shall, previ ms to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, discharge the amount due on such ertificate, by relinguishment or payment, or both logether with a deduction of thirty seven and a saif per cent, on the amount actually paid in cash.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN. Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved May 4, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PUELIC-No. 34 1

New York, and the April Term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connectiont.

Be'it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress

Sec 2. Ind beit further enacted. That all indict

ther of then, to have been holden as heretofore ingly, that it is shown to be unfounded. son or persons so to be appointed, by the President directed by law, shall be returnable to, entered in. unction shall have run and distinctly marked said and ought to lave been done, had the said Courts

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved-May 13, 1826

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC-No. 35.] Speaker of the House of Representatives. AN ACT authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland. Be it enacted by the Serate and House of Repre

sentutives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury department be and they are hereby sian language authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Maryland against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys berrow ed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States during the late war April. with Great Britain.

oring the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of Maryland, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to and governing the case Maryland, by the United States; Second, that no Twe thousand men. or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the raise fresh recruits. United States, or money placed in the hands of

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the a-

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Public- No. 36.]

on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

For the contingent expenses of the said mission, assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, andria to the Morea, on board a we thousand dollars. and Portloud Canal Company, & to pay for the same at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required of, and paid by other stockholders of said company, out of any money in the Treasury not Greeks and Turks are enlisting in France. otherwise appropriated: Provided, said shares can be procured for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted. That the Sec. retary of the Trasnary shall vote for the President and directors of said Company, according to such shares aforesaid

tent engineer or engineers, in the service of the United States, hall examine the ground on which a canal is proposed to be constructed, and make a report in writing to the Secretary of War, that, in his opinion, the plan upon which the canal is to be constructed is practicable, & that the sum hereby authorized to bevested in the subscription, or purchase of stock, vill be sufficient, together with the sums already pad, or to be paid, upon the stock subscribed for, ind owned by individuals, to complete the canal according to said plan.

Sec. 4. Andbe it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carwing into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the liouse of Representatives. Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved-May 13, 1826. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

#### CABIALT WAREHOUSE. THE Scherbers having united in carrying on the Cabint Business, under the firm of WILSON & HENRY.

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Rosert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other The firm has laid in an excelmaterial necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assort

ment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finish ed, and will be Hiad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior sale.
ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept, 1st, 1825-35tf

#### FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Edward Quesnel we have our Paris file up to the 2d of April, and Havre prices current t ssembled. That, from and after the first day of the 4th. In the Bayre paper of the 3d is a letter July next, the Circuit Courts of the United States signed by three ship brokers, Lacorne, Massey for the District of New York shall commence and and Labbe; and by Captains Hawkins, of the Ed be held at he City Halt of the City of New York, ward Quesnel, and Ferrier, of the ship tiem, vindion the last Mondays in May and October, instead of the time heretofore established by law. And New-York, from the charge of passing the wreek the head of St Mary's river: and for the purpose, he the Circuit Court of the United States, for the of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the allegations made on the subject.

If the publication of Mr. Lawless was false and malicious, it was not competent for Judge Peck

The unfortunate sufferers were afterwards taken ry:

Provided, That the line so to be run and states, for the of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the surveyor, or both, as in his opinion may be necessary and the line so to be run and states, for the of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the surveyor, or both as in his opinion may be necessary as a large of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the surveyor, or both as in his opinion may be necessary as a large of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the control of the volin England complained of the apparent cruelty were may an London. afford succour; but that the gale increased, and he country is still under the consideration of the bank Sec 3. Andbe it further enacted, That all writs, suits, was blown off. We remember well the parg with | -nothing is decided upon. ed, had, or aken to the said Circuit Courts, or ei- out seeking to give relief: and we r joice, accord-

of the United States, with such as have been or heard, triel, and have day in Court, in each of the Paris of an ancurism of the heart, on the 24 of shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the state of Georgia, after they, in conby this actdirected, in the same manner as might

March, aged 59. He was the Governor of the by this actdirected, in the same manner as might who drew their swords for us in the revolutionary been holder at the times heretofore directed by struggle, and is such deserves to be remembered amongst us. He : as, too, a devoted friend of Machurch when he died.

M. de St Just, the author of the "Calife of Bag-" and of "Jean de Paris," which, with the aid of Boieldieu's music, have become so well known, also died on the 28th of March.

A Rusian serf. named Slapushkia, belonging to the estate of the Countess Noworsilroi, (it is thus he describes himself;) has, published a volume of poems, which have attracted the attention of the imperial family, and of the men of letters. academy presented him a gold medal, and the princes a gold watch. These poems are said to be remarkable, as evincing the perfection of the Rus-

The Greeks, it may be hoped, have actually succeeded in repulsing Ibrahim Pacha before Missolonghi. The latest account we find, is the following, from the Journal du Commerce of the first of

The packet from Corfn arrived at Trieste with Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascer- letters to the 7th March, brings, details of the repulses given on the 2d March before Misselonghi to Ibrahim. The inhabitants summoned to surrender, refused every sort of capitulation. The 28th to wit; First, that interest shall not be computed Feh their priests administered to them the comon any sum which Maryland has not expended for munion, and the enthusiosm of all was at its height. the use and benefit of the United States, as evi | Ibrahim having attacked them by sea and land, was denced by the amount refunded or repared to repulsed on all sides, and lost between four and This defeat caused the breakinterest shall be paid on any sum on which she has ing of his army. He himself had retired to Patras, not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal after despatching his Kiaja Bey into Albania, to

Another important piece of intelligence was re Maryland, for that purpose, the interests on the ceived by this Packet. It is affirmed that the Greek sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and, cruisers having boarded the ressels under the Engnot be considered as chargeable to the United lish flag bound from Alexandria to the Morea, and States, any longer than up to the time of the re-payment, as aforesaid. found in them property belonging to the Turks, captured the whole. The Captains complained to the Lord High Commissioners of the lumon isles, mount of the interest, when ascertained, as afore who refused to listen to their complaints, saying

Marseilles offers at this moment a singular appearance. There are to be seen there at one and the same time. Frenchmen who are sacrificing fore our Congress closes its present session Greece, and other Frenchmen who propitiate the smiles of the great men of the day, by enlisting for the Turks under M. de Livron. A convoy of these latter are to sail in a few days.

The French government is roundly charged both in the papers, and on the floor of the House of De-AN ACT to authorize a subscription, for stock, puties, with favoring the enlistment of French officers and men in the Turkish service. This, howuse of the United States, not exceeding one thous- from the fact, that not only the officer commanding and shares, of the capital stock of the Louisville the vessel had for that offence alone been struck from the rolls of the navy, but the admiral commanding the station had in consequence, been recalled. It appears certain, however, that both MADRID, 20th March .- Last evening some

Swiss soldiers and some chassenrs of the Royal Guard, quarrelled in the suburb of San antonio. The difficulty arose from some complaint about the foreign soldiers, and there is reason to believe the design was to assassinate all the Swiss, and the number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said liberals generally Happily the disturbance was stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from | quelled, though not without bloodshed. The three time to time, be due to the United States, for the chief officers of the 1st Swiss regiment were wounded. The commandant of the place, and some offi-Sec. 3. Andbe it further enacted, That this act cers of the 2nd regiment were also wounded. The shall not go into effect, until one or more compe- meb attacked the Swiss with stones, who, instead of returning the fire of musketry, as they might have done, retreated to their barracks. This for bearance stimulated the assailants, who pressed on, saying "death to the Swiss, death to the French." To day every thing seems tranguil. The French Ambassador will doubtless require satisfaction for this outrage

The London Globe, in noticing the fact, that special despaches had been sent down to Lord Ponsonby, who is the Envoy to the United Provinces Bneuos Ayres, detained by head winds at Plymonth, observes. "that doubtless great interest is felt in this mission on account of the desire of Mr. Canning, to see an end put to the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, a war so injurious to English commerce."

The annexed article concerning the free pavigation of the Rhine, is of importance to us, who are claiming, on the same principles, the free navigation of the St Lawrence.

The numberless discussions which the treaties of Paris and Vienna have, for 10 years past, given rise to concerning the free navigation of the Rhine are about to be terminated. Austria has declared that in the treaties of Vienna and Paris, it was intended to stipulate the entire freedom of the Rhine and its uninterrupted communication with the sea, Lingland expressed herself in the same way some years ago at Laybach. Russia is said to have recent ly addressed a note to the same effect to the Plen ipotentiaries assembled at Frankfort.

Journal du Commerce, 29th March.

FROM AFRICA.

A letter to the editors of the Boston Patriot, da ed Villa du Praya, St Jago, March 18, says an attack was anticipated at Bathurst River Gambia from the King of Bara, upon the English settlenents. All the merchants and persons able to ear arms were enrolled as militia men to defend the Island. The African King is to have 500 boats

EUROPE.

Parliament had adjourned to the 5th of April. 1. s stated that Green and Hartley's failure has actected the shares of a South American Minine Company in which they were interested to such a degree that, from being at a premium of £200. they could not be sold at any price.

Accounts from Hamburgh mention the detertion of the most extensive frauds on the underwriters at Lloyds. Seven persons were under arrest at Hamburgh, and three or four at Oldenburgh, under charge of this crime. It appears in one instance that a foreign vessel from Hand bro' and Altona to London, was suck by the master off Buskum. The packages were found to be fictitious, and insurances to a large amount

It appears from the report of the meeting of the Bank this morning, that the applications for advanney advanced as yet less than a quarter of a mu-lion. The measure was tardily adopted; but even

Brussels papers to the 23d inst. speak (on the authority of mercantile letters of the present calm, which prevails in Russia, as being rather portentious in its character. The arrests which The Duke Mathieu de Montmorency died in continue, and the inquiries into the late conspiracy, are complained of as throwing great impediments in the way of comprercial transactions.

If ever a Prince lived who had reason to complain of rebellion in his own family, it was the late king John of Portugal. His first son, Don Pedro, dame de Stael. He was in the act of praying in the rightful successor to the throne, was made Vice Roy of Brazil, and rebelled against his father, declared his empire independent of Portugal, and outained from his father, by the agency of the British Court, a recognition of his retellion. Hissecond son, Don Mignel, who it is supposed will succeed to the crown, shewed his loyalty likewise, by another act of rebellion. The poor king was compelled to ask the aid of foreign ministers-he escaped on board a British man of war, where he published a proclamation denouncing Don Miguel as a rebel, who was obliged to repair on board and to ask his father's pardon on his knees. Surely two rebels are enough in all conscience for one royal family-No-Queen was likewise a rebel-she conspired with her son Don Mignel, to deprive her husgand of his crown, and he, on his resumption of his regal office, condemned her by proclamation to banishment. His loving consort, when in banishment, issued another proclamation, denouncing his majesty as a super-annuated fool, and declaring that she conceived banishment from his presence no disgrace, but an honor .- Three rebels in one royal family-who doubts the efficacy of legitimate governments now.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Yellott, Captain Curtis, at this port from Vera Croz, brings as papers of that city to the 25th uit, inclusive. The letters estimate the loss by the late fire at Vera Cruz, variously, from half million to three millions of dollars. The fire occurred in one of the public stores attached to the customhouse, and was first discovered about nine o'clock on the night of the 7th April. It is attributed to the carlessness of some of the porters employed in depositing the cargo of the brig Greek of New-York. The loss of goods consumed we learn, has not had any effect of consequence on the mark-

A paragraph in the Patriot states that our Minister Mr. Poinsett, expected to conclude a treaty before the adjournment of the Mexican Congress, but not in season to have it reach Washington be-

Balt. Amer. CONTRACTOR TO SERVICE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

#### DOMESTIC

STEAM CARRIAGES.

The New York Evening Post says:-Mr. Stevens has at length put his Steam Carriage in motion. It travelled round the circle at Hoboken Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre ment made in his place, by Mr B Constant, that the Experiment are congress to the United States of America in Congress the Experiment reasure had been carried from Alex. The curve of this circle is very rank, much more so than can be possibly required in pursuing the Experiment and to a state. The curve of this circle is very rank, much more so than can be possibly required in pursuing the Experiment and to a state. Hotel yesterday, at the rate of about six miles an This great deviation from & vessel, without the officers being called to account straight line gives rise to enormous friction, the scribe for, or purchase, in the name and for the for it, M. de Villele replied, that so far was this greater part of which, howeverf Mr. S. has contrived to obviate. His Engine and carriage weigh less than a ton, whereas those now in use in England weigh from eight to ten tons. His original intention was to give the carriage a motion of sixteen or twenty-six miles an hour: but he has deemed it more prudent to move, in the first instance, with a moderate velocity, and has accordingly altered the gearing, which renders it impracticable to move faster.

Balt. American.

RAILWAYS.

A model of a valuable improvement in Railways is now exhibiting in Boston; it is the invention of two citizens of Providence, R. 1. It consists in raising and lowering loaded teams by a balance and lever power, similar to a scale beam. The carriage running on these railways will proceed on perfect levels, except at certain places or platforms, in which by the operation of levers and weights, the carriages, &c. are raised or lowered, as the case may require, from one level to another. This is effected in from one or two minutes, by a simple process requiring less strength than one man can conveniently exert. The horses will travel beneath the carriage, and thus be projected from rain or snow. The same gentlemen have likewise invented an improvement, by which carriages travelling in opposite directions, can pass each other on Railways with facility, and but little delay or trouble.

Many gentlemen (it is stated) have viewed and approved the above invention. It is calculated to overcome, with rapidity, all irregularities in a road, from four feet to any height. The wagons are always to carry the same burden (which can be regulated by weights added to the load when necessary) which the elevators are to be arranged to balance o exactly that less than a pound weight will turn them, when the load and counterpose are 20 tens. A slight pulling of a string, by the driver, will secure the benefit of an elevatores often as one is arrived at. The inventors calculated that their carriages for passengers and for burdens, will travel at the rate of seven miles an hour, and that goods can be delivered at that rate of speed. The carriages will glide over the Railway with such ease that lady passengers may attend to their sewing, if they please, or they and other passengers may read or write if agreeable. The inventors have taken measures to secure a patent in England .- Ib.

From the Sandusky Clarion.

The Morning Star-On the 1st inst. the Canadian Schooner Surprise, Captain McCall, found the schooner Morning Star of this port, whence she sailed on the 22nd of April for Miami, floating near the Canada shore, without a soul on board-sails down, but not furled, cable, anchor to embark his troops, who are armed with muskets. and deck loading on board but rudder gone. The companion way was open, and the births London dates to the 24th March, one day later having been left in a hurry. The vessel had hats, boots &c. exhibited signs of the vessel's then those previously received, are furnished by very little water in and was towed to Malden. the ship Friends at New York. The British After this intelligence was received, various

were the conjectures as to the fate of the crew, [[which are the birth right of the bumblest citizen of the leaders of parties on both sides of the ques- | nearly as we could judge, three hundred or four | an Lanthing occurred to despel the gloomy suspence of our citizens until sanday last when three persons who had been on board the lost schooner, arrive land gave the following infor-

On the 28th of April the Morning Star cleared from Miami, bound for this port, with the following persons on board, viz; Captain John this Public Notice, that permission will not in fuheve.) of Chatauque county, N. Y. and a woman named Julia, who had been residing on one of the Islands during the winter.—In the night du"It is not my wish by a particular recital of the captain cried that all who wished to save them- many of the occasions alluded to, not knowing to selves must take to the small boat.—The boat taken it for the residence of a private gentleman. was let down, and all hands succeeded in reachkindled, and the captain went back alone, in the Respectable strangers and others, be their condi was gone and he returned to the Island. When day light appeared, it was in sight, but several miles distant. The captain observed that all he characters. was worth was affoat in that vessel, and requested Mr. Goodwin to go with him and endeavor to secure it. He consented, and they embarked. They were anxiously watched by those whom they had left belund, until both vessel and boat disappeared in the distance, and the latter has not been seen nor heard from since .-- Messrs. Castelo and Goodwin have both left families.

Those who were left on the Island were in a deplorable condition .- There was no human be- those Steamboats, in which parties may bereafter can have no constitutional scruples against its trast with the luminous lake below, whose vivid ing besides themselves; no shelter to shield them from the weather; no bed but the earth; and no vant food but leeks and other wild roots which they dug from the ground. In this miserable condition, they spent six days and nights, when fortunately the schooner Gurrier was obliged by the stress of weather to seek shelter under the lee of the Island: A shirt was hoisted on a pole as a signal of distress, by which the attention of the crew was attracted. A boat was sent a shore and the sufferers was providentially saved from

Tomb of Washington .- It is rumoured, that a party consisting of about thirty members of Congress, of both Houses, wishing to visit the tomb of Washington, hired the steam boat "Enterprize," and proceeded in her to Mount Vernon, on the 14th to them by the Captain, that Judge Washington, the proprietor of the place, had forbid persons from landing from on board a steam boat, at Mount Ver-The gentlemen thinking that a refusal could not be given, appointed a Committee, consisting of three of their body, to wait upon Judge Washington, and to ask the permission of him, of paying their respects to the seat of the deceased Father of their independence. This was done in the most polite and respectful manner by the committee, who went on shore for the purpose, the other gentlemen remaining on board the steam boat. The permission was refused, and it is said, the Committee was, not treated with common politeness, and the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c Is it possible that this report is true? If so, ought it not to be a good reason why Congress ought to remove the remains of Washington, from a place to which his grateful countrymen cannot go to perform that pilgrimage which will be made, as long as gratitude is a virtue or love of country, warms the bosom of an American. For the honor of the name of "Washington," we can scarcely believe the report, and yet, it comes from such authority we cannot doubt it .- Nat. Jour.

zette, in answer to the foregoing extract from but did not succeed. The ground where the knife way into judicial decisions, that we all unite in the National Journal.

Messrs, S owden and Thornton-I should not no- ed to within six inches of the spot where the knife tice a statement made in the "National Journal" was found, as the place where he concealed it, and to me the character of a turn coat, and that I of the 16th inst. (said to be a rumor) respecting the said he had chewed up the corner of the handker. have become what is termed a relief man. eteamboat party which landed at Mount Vernon on chief into a wad, dug a hole with the knife, buried I deny the imputation, and leave it to the con-Sunday last, if it were not to correct two misrepre- it, and then buried the knife close by it. sentations contained in it, which, I am pursuaded, could not have received the countenance of either per any of the thousand romours we have heard reof the respectable and bonourable gentlemen who lative to his further confessions. A pamphlet, we composed what is styled, "the committee." The are told, is in preparation and will be immediately first is, that "the committee was not troated with published, in which the public will see his own ac- charge an unwarrantable slander In the com-

common politeness." I should feel much mortified if I could suppose that my conduct was so understood by the members of that body; but if I was I beg them to be lieve that as I had no cause so undoubtedly, I had mointention, to treat them otherwise than with respect, after being assured by them that they were ignorant of the prohibition to visit Mount Vernon on that day, and in that mode; and this dec laration, I trust they will accept, not an apology but an avowal of the feelings which influenced my conduct towards them during our short interview. That I felt some irritation against the Captain of the boat, who with the subjoined letter, perhaps in his pocket at the time, could from sordid motives expose his passengers to disappointment, and me to the uppleasant dilemma of either refusing them permission to visit the place, or making an exception in the particular case, to rescind, in effect, the prohibition altogether, I acknowledge. That my deportment may have indicated this feeling, is highly probable. Towards those who had been deeignedly kept in ignorance of a material fact known to the Captain, it was impossible to entertain other than the most respectful feelings, with which I had hoped my behavior entirely corresponded.

The other misrepresentation to be corrected is, that "the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c.

What threats are to be understood as comprised under the &c. I know not. After stating to the gentlemen, that the commanders of all the steamboats on the river had been long since warned not to bring parties to Mount Vernon, I stated that I FELLOW-CITIZENS, should certainly sue the Captain of this boat for his present conduct. I expressed no other threat -I intended nothing beyond it. When those gentlemen expressed their regret t. at the Captain should be in this predicament, and, after giving their names requested that I would consider them as the responsible persons. I repudiated the proposition; and this was confirmed by my friend Mr. Herbert, to the persons who afterwards assembled at the tomb, and who insisted upon sending me their names.

The threat against the Captain of the Surprise. to involve the country in its present unhappy many conical Islands, from the surface of the I am determined to execute, whenever I may have condition. the opportunity; although I can scarcely hope that a resort to legal proceedings against the commanders of these boats, will contribute to protect my rights, if their passengers should think proper to the community, and I, unused as I am to public ited from their ignited mouths streams offlorid indemnify them against the consequences of their speaking or writing, cannot hope to throw any lava, which rolled in blazing torrents down their

If the best efforts I can make to protect this spot from those intrusions which many painful and not attempt it. mortifying circumstances have constrained me Divided and warmly arrayed as parties are pendicular, for about four hundred feet; when publickly to foroid, nothing will remain for me but to abandon it altogether. I claim no particular name of him from whose bounty I received it. I that have but too strongly marked the course of sides sloape towards the centre, which was as

BUSH WASHINGTON. Mount Vernon 18th May 1826.

"NOTICE. "The feelings of Mrs. Washington and myself, have been so much wounded by some late occur rences at this place, that I am compelled to give Castelo Thomas Goodwin and John Furney of ture be granted to Steam Boat Parties, to enter this town, a man by the name of Webber (we be- the Gardens or to walk over the grounds, nor will I consent that Mount Vernon Much less the Lawn, shall be the place at which eating, drinking and

ring a gale, the vessel struck on a reef of rocks unpleasant circumstances which have led to this conscience whether he has not been too intolerant mear Middle Bass Island, by which her rudder notice, to give offence to any person; but I may be in his feelings against those who lave thought was unshipped, and it was supposed she had permitted to state generally, as my opinion, that a bilged. After the sails were hauled down, the stranger who had accidentally stopped here upon whom the place had belonged, would hardly have

"The respect which I awe to the memory of my ing the shore, carrying nothing with them but revered uncle, and that which I claim for myself, what they had on and a tinder box. A fire was forbid my longer submitting to similar indignities. boat to learn the situation of his vessel; but it tion in life what it may, who may be led by cariosity to visit this place, will at all times, (Sundays excepted) receive the same attention which has heretofore been uniformly and cheerfully shown such

BUSHROD WASHINGTON "July 4th 1822."

Snowden's paper and in the National Intelligencer tion of the constitution and is consequently null to July 1822; notwithstanding parties have since been brought to this place by some Steam Boats particularly during my absence from home. My object in sending you this letter, is to apprise you of my determination to see the commanders of ed that the act did not violate the constitution, be conveyed to Mount Vernon. Your humble servant "BUSHROD WASHINGTON. "To \_\_\_\_, Master of Steambeat\_

#### THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1826.

The address of NATHAN PAYNE Esq. to the voters of Fayette county, published in this day's paper, has so alarmed the enemies to a compromise of were opposed to the relief system which had by After the boat had gone some distance, and law a limit, begin to be satisfied that the present before they reached Mount Vernon, it was stated state of things is much worse, and to which there is ple, no patriot will cling to an office when he is no prescribed limits; they are therefore willing to compromise the question in any constitutional way his office, provided he can do it without expos that a majority of the Legislature may agree on.

#### BEAUCHAMP.

To answer the unmerous enquiries on the subject two elections alluded to. of Beauchamp's confessions, we copy the following from the Argus of Wednesday last.

Many rumors are affoat as to Beauchamp's confessions. Few of them, we believe, are entitled to confidence. It is certain, however, that he has confessed the crime; that he gave directions where the knife, with which it was executed might be were base enough to attempt to practice it. The found; and that on enquiry, it was ascertained that a propriety of having a court composed in whole knife precisely answering his description had been or in part of other men, presents itself from the found at the spot where he said he had concealed it. conviction, (judging human nature from what we bout 19 years.

It is a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground have soon stitled a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground have soon stitled a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground have soon stitled as a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground have soon still be soon s It is a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground sharp on the back as well as coge an inch or two from the point. It was found in a lot occupied by sent judges of the old Court of Appeals are illy Mr. Wade, where Beanchamp had buried it. He prepared in feeling, to dispense impartial justice alleged also, that he had concealed the corner of where the contest is between the warm partithe handkerchief near the same spot and could find zans of the new and old courts; zealous support The following appeared in the Alexandria Ga- went with a number of persons for that purpose, to the mind, and would in all probability find its and, as he stated, the corner of the handkerchief, way into judicial decisions, that were concealed, had been spaded up. He point

count of the affair.

Beauchamp's trial: As we have no doubt that such | which I aspire. of our subscribers as do not read the Argus will be pleased with an opportunity of reading the testimony, we shall copy it into the Gazette.

By this days Mail we have received accounts from London to the 20th and from Paris to the 15th ult. from which it appears that on the 20th March | jority of my countrymen, strict attention to the Missolonghi was taken by the Turks by storm. The duties of the station and a zeal for the best intermajority of the garrison was killed and the place in est of our common country are al that I can promins before it surrendered. The Governor of the mise. itadel blew it up with 2000 Turks. Upwards of 1000 Greeks were destroyed. During the conflict the streets were choaked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams.

CONGRESS. Congress adjourned on Monday, the 22d inst-Several members have already passed this place, for their homes. The session has been a long one and but few measures of national interest have been adopted .- The judiciary bill was lost by the disagreement of the two houses. [MAYSVILLE EAGLE.]

COMMUNICATED. To the Voters of Fayette County.

Having yielded to the expressed wishes of a Journal: portion of you in consenting to become a candidate at the approaching election to represent gulph, in the form of a crescent upwards of two you in the popular branch of the Legislature of miles in length, and about a mile across, and apthis state, it may be expected and cannot appear parently eight hundred feet dee). The bottom improper, to give you a brief outline of my sen- was filled with lava, and the south west and timents upon the great question that is now agi | northern parts of it were one vas flood of lipuid tating our country. It will not be expected, nor fire, in a state of terrific ebullution, rolling to and can it be necessary, that I should go into a detail, fro its "fire surge" and flaming bilows. Fifty one of the causes and circumstances that have tended craters, of varied form and size, rose like so

They are memorably impressed upon the mind and are well understood by a large portion of flame, and many of them at the same time, vomnew light upon the subject, or to advance any black indented sides, into the boiling mass bething particularly interesting thereon, and shall low.

against each other, there is one feeling which we there was a wide horizontal ledge of solid black ought, and patriots will unite upon That is in lava of irregular breadth, but extending com-

tion, and it is still more to be lamented that those discordant feelings have but too generally diffused themselves throughout every circle of society, and in their baneful effects marring the in tercourse of those who should be the best friends.

We should endeavour, and there appears to me no insuperable barrier to our uniting upon those means that are calculated to restore harmony, give quiet to an agitated country, and revive a long lost confidence. The first step toward this desirable attainment, seems to me to require every man who has taken a warm side in the controversy, to enquire at the bar of his own condifferently from him.

The next step would seem to be a preparation of feeling to concede minor points, and mere considerations of questionable expediency, to the decided wishes of others. Constitutional principles should be held sacred, and our vell matured pinions thereon inviolably maintained.

But the ground upon which we night unite is sufficiently broad, without invading in the estimation of the most scrupulous, one single constiutional principle.

About three fifths of the voters of the state at "Sir-The above notice was published in Mr. old Court of Appeals, out of office, was a violamy opinion. Hence is demanded the unqualified repeal of that act. Those who have believmeasure.

On the other hand there is no man in the country whose constitutional scruples are so hair violation of the constitution for the old court to love of country, that delights in its tranquility & prosperity and forbids an obstinate opposition of individual will to the wishes of a majority, demands that measure at their hands? And have not those wishes been sufficiently indicated to the present political controversy that every possible them by the result of the two elections preceding effort is making to counteract its influence. Many the last? Common modesty and self respect, sugof the most respectable farmers in the county, who gest the propriety of a man's retiring when his services are no longer approved. And in a government based as ours is, on the will of the peoing the government to greater danger, and this it is the province of the people to pronounce upon, and which I think they have decided at the

Let not the common place objection, that the governor cannot be trusted to make the nominations defeat the measure; it is not only practical but entirely easy for the representatives of the people and the judges of the old court to guard against an imposition of the kind, if the governor On Sunday last he was taken out of jair and or warm opposition gives an imperceptible bias

sciences of those who make the charge to say, We do not deem it proper to embody in this pa- whether any thing herein contained justifies such an insinuation, and whether my uniform deportment and expressions, do not pronounce the mencement I have said that I have yielded to the expressed wishes of a portion of my countrymen Mr. Kendal has commenced publishing in the in becoming a candidate; let it not be inferred Argus, the substance of the testimony given in that I feel an indifference toward the office to

This indication of good will and confidence toward me is gratefully felt. Though a distrust of my qualifications for the highly important and almost insurmountable hesitancy.

Should I receive the elective sipport of a ma-

Respectfully your obedient servant, NATHAN PAYNE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Volcanic Lake-The 51st number of the North American Review contains an interresting review of a book recently published in Boston entitled "Journal of a tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sanwitch Islands," from which we extract the following extraordinary description. Among the most extraordinary phenomena on the island of Hawaii, is the great crater of Kiraues, situate about twenty miles from the sea-

shore in the interior. It is thus lescribed in the "Immediately before us yawned an immense burning lake. Twenty-two constantly emitting colums of gray smoke, or pyranids of brilliant

"The sides of the gulph before us were per-

hundred feet lower. It was evident that the crater had been filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had, by some subteranean canal countried itself in o the sea, or inundated the low land on the shore. The gray and in some places apparently calcined, sides of the greater crater before us; the filesures, which intersected the surface of the plain, on which we were

May 8, 1826—19—4t standing; the long banks of sulpher on the opposite side; the numerous columns of vapor and smoke, that rose at the north end of the plain, together with the ridge of steep rocks, by which it was surrended, rising probably, in some places four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immence volcanic panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below.

"Between nine and ten, the dark clouds and heavy fog, that since the setting of the sun, had hung over the volcano, gradually cleared away, and the fires of Kirauea, darting their fierce light athwart the midnight gloom, unfoulded a sight terrible and sublime beyond all we had yet seen.

"The agitated mass of liquid lava, like a flood of Melted metal raged with tumultuous whirl The lively flame that danced over its undulating the last election, as I conceive, decided that surface, tinged with sulphureous blue, or glowing what is termed "the reorganizing act" intending with mineral red, cast a brad glare of dazzling to turn the incumbents of what is now called the light on the indented sides of the insulated craters whose bellowing mouths, amidst rising flames and eddying streams of fire, shot up, at freequent intervals, with loud detonations, spherical mas-ses of fusing lava, or bright ignited stones.

"The dark, bold outline of the perpendicular and jutting rocks around, formed a striking conrepeal, and a spirit of conciliation in my conceptavs thrown on the rugged promontories, and retion demands at their hands, a concurrence in the flected by the overhanging clouds, combined to complete the awful grandeur of the imposing

scene. It is a striking feature of this volcano, that it soun, that he could conceive that it would be a does not spring out of a mountain, or hill, as is the case we believe in all other parts of the world resign. And may we not say to them that the but is seated in a comparatively plan country or rather at the base of the stupendous mountain Mouna Roa. It never overflows its margin, like other volcanoes, but the lava seeks a subterraneous passage, barsting out occasionally at a dis tance from the crater, and finding its way to the lower country, and even to the sea. The dimen tions of this enormous gulph have been more accurately ascertained by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Chamberlain, who have made a recent visit to it By actual measurement they found the upper edge of the Crater to be seven and a half miles convinced that a majority of those on whom his in circumference; and at the depth of five hunofficial acts are to operate, wish him to vacate dred feet, they satisfied themselves that its circumference was at least five and a half miles They judged the depth to be one thousand feet.

> MARRIED, in Woodford county on Thursday th. 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Creath; Mr J hn Bass, la e of Missouri to Miss Ann C. Haggin daughter of James Haggin Esq.—On the same evening Mr. Albert Crea h to Mi-s Susan Haggin.

> In this place on Tuesday evening 23rd of May by the Rev G. T. Chapman, Mr Lewis A. Thompson to Miss Margaret H. Ashton both of Lexington.
> In Jessamine county on Thursday May 18th by the Rev. E. Walier, Mr. John W Smith to Miss Nancy

> DIED in Lexington on the 1st inst Mr William Humphreys, son of Charles Humphreys Esq aged a-Populic County near Lexington, Mrs Rebecca Pollock, concert of William Pollock Esq

On the evening of the 31st ult. Mr Adam Winn of Payette county, was drowned in the Kentucky river at the mouth of Elk creek, A. W. COTTEN,

COMMISSION AGENT, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY. REFER TO

THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER. Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROB'T M. DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala. ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T. BENJ. F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans. KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T. M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio. D, MILIER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T. JOHN M'LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock

Little Rock, May 2, 1826-22-3m.

NOTICE.

LL psrsons are hereby cautioned against dealingfor or taking an assignment on a note given by me for the payment of a note for five hundred and nine dollars to Jacob Houser, as I am determined not to pay 125 said note. I do not recollect the date of the note or responsible business of legislation, produces an when it becomes due, but it is the only note given by GEORGE MASON. me to said Houser. June 1st 1826-22-3t\*

> Taken up, By John West living at the intersec-tion of the stronds and Limestone 351 the one with a star and snip, both bind feet white, about 15 hands high 4 years old some saddle spots, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by Francis Preston and John Payne to be worth 45 dollars in 444

saddle spots fifeen hands high about 12 or 13 years old, creast railen, no other hands by the same men o be wo th 50 dollars in gold or silves. Done before me this 6th day of April 1826.

WESS, J. P.

WESS, J. P. FERHE other a blood bay no white except 496

Copy att. JAMES C. BOGGS, defec. { Recorded April } 22-3t

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for SAM: COOLIDGE. Soap Grease.

J: WINN, WASHINGTON and GENERAL

WAYN ply of WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large sup-GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz 30 Hogshend and 40 barrels superior brown sugar, 20 Harrels Molasses—Lo f and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Wackerel.

500 lbs best green Havanna Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Yeas, Indigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper, Best No 1 Checholate,

A few casks best Cogniac Brandy, Table salt and nails in keys, Queensware by the crate,
All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or etail next door to the Post Office, Main street

May, 19, 1826-20-tf.

NOTICE.

#### Lexington Lib ary.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY will lease to observe that their al meeting for the election of 13 Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the Library on the first Saturday in next month. The meeting should convene at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES LOGUE. Sec. & Lib. May 24, 1826.—21-3t.

#### Commissioner's Sale

N Monday the 19th day of June next will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security with interest from the day ofsale; One lot of ground on the north west side of Rose street adjoining the lot of Mr Hutchin's on Main street, Lexington, and a fractional part of a lot on the south east side of Rose street, it being the property of Samuel Vanpelt deceased. This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court in Chancery at their February term 1826. THOMAS NELSON. Commissioner.

Lexington, May 26 1826-21-tds.

#### MEDICAL NOTICE.



DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic

Hall and St John's Clapel. N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826-14-tf.

JA ES M PIKE'S Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing

OF THE Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place to the GRAND HALL, on

-Monday, May 8.

3133

2053

1039

ALL AGENTS Are required to close sales, and send in UN-SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date without FURTHER ADvice-and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as seon as possible-but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in hands, the prolic must not expect it will take place Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each-but there being at great number in hand unsold, the price will not be advanced immediately. They can still be 6b-tained for TEN DOLLARS, and Shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising 10,000 Dollars.

The 11th class will shortly be a nonneed. J. M. PIKE, Manager.



#### POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE. KENTUCKY. What land is thus encompa s'd round!-North, the Ohio river's found, And Tennessee its Southern bound; Eastward, Virginia's well known ground, And Westward, Illinois is found? Kentucky.

What land is that where men are free, And highly prize their liberty, Where poor and rich should equally Watch o'er its future destiny; Where scientific men we see, And some are proud to disagree?

What land is that where Judges thrive, And claim their Judgeships while they live: Where some the rich to err will give, For error's right as they believe; Where they the people gull, deceive, Too late they find that out, to grieve? Kentucky.

What land is that where there are men, With noble blood in every vein,
With heads most wise and noble mein,
Whose hearts all fraud and guile condemn;
Who charitably would explain The Constitution anto men, And spare the toil of bought to them? Kentucky.

What land is that where there are some. Who talk, that should have been born dumb; If arbitrary sages grum, Think for them, they should have no tongue, They want but hands to fire a gun, And ears to hear the beat of drum?

What land is that with fertile soil, Which pays the labeurer for his toil; Where mighty men would round us coil, Fetters from which the free recoil; Where discord fierce men's minds embroil, Because they won't submit to B\*\*\*\*! Kentucky.

What land is that whose history \* Condemns our Constitution free: Whose author with disgust does see The rich and poor rule equally; Where all the rabble rule says he Claim with the rich equality? Kentucky.

What land is that ('twas dearly bought,) Where there are men who bravely fought, But being poor, a sage has thought, As freemen they rank not, nor ought; Where men the land for refuge sought Nor right of suffrage with them brought; Where land should rule us, as we're taught, An hundred acres to a vote? Kentucky.

What land is that where compromise, A giant seems of monstrous size, In some great people's Lynx-like eyes; Where it's applauded to the skies By such as peace and quiet prize; Where other means can none devise The Olive Branch of peace to raise?

ÓSCAR. A late published history of Kentucky.

#### AMUSING.

From the Louisana Advertiser. OH THAT MY ENEMY WOULD-

the loan of a morning's paper a few minutes just close noticed) the hair a little worn off, of the side by to look at the ship news and advertisements.

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours, and he was obliged to send for it."

"Well then say something else to him, John do you hear, John? and give my compliments John,

do you hear? "Yes daddy" (exit and returns,)

"Well John have you got the paper?" "No daddy neighbor Liberal's walking about the room waiting for Mr Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette which he has got almost

asleep over. "But is not the Argus and Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes daddy, but Mr. Neitherside is laughing over that funny piece he told you he : was a going to have published in the "Mirror" and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking I wonder why they dont take the papers themselves and not be troubling their neighbors.'\*
"Why dont you take a paper daddy."

"Why -why-if I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spon gers!-go again John. There must be some one out of the four liberated, and I know it will give neighbor Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well John what success?" "Cant get a paper daddy, Mr. Liberal has got the paper away from Mr. Scribelerus, and Mr. Dollite is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next"

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock and I suppose I must wait till after breakfast before I can get the news and who the d-1 (in a violent passion) would give a soumarkee to read a Newspaper after breakfast. Do you hear John go again John, and wait till one or other of the papers is out of the hand of those infernal gormandising monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly; do you hear, John?"

"Yes, daddy." (Exit)-(enter Shallow) "Good morning Mr. Lagernoos-any thing

"New! fire and faggots I have sent a dozen of times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper only for a moment and he has the impertineace to refuse me."

"Refuse you?" "Not exactly refuse me but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scribilereus and Newsmonger, to pore over them for hours. not only thro' a mistaken courtesy, depriving himself but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

'Mh goodness!-be they reading 'em now !' "Yes" (sighing)

"Well that's abominable? why dont you take a newspaper yourself?" "Why dont you take one? you are always en-

quiring after "noos" as you call it." "Why I did take one but the printer's dont leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hackelled about the price, and would't pay him.' "That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well John did you get the pa-

"No daddy, just as Mr. Neitherside was done in come Mr Hockit and Mr. Knabit, and I come

"Confound my ill luck-go back do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enoughdo you hear?-kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one ask him to lend you yesterdays paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturdays; or, do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?"
"Yes daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a noospaper; I will not be so pester- and PEWIER. ed with the trouble of borrowing from unaccom-

modating neighbors." "You are right Mr. Eagernoos, the printers only ax five dollars right down & then you have a whole year to pay t'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill and they will send the noospaper three months after that afore it is settled - them folks that hrings the paper always throws it into a house what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done over."

"Here comes John-well John, have you got the paper?" "No daddy the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done

"The devil she did-then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from alpha to omega. Give me my hat John do you hear?-Never mind breakfast neighbor Shallow will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately: five dollars did you say? I would give twenty five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend my paper I wish I may be \_\_."

#### JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chian, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shangar Cont. Lesi L. Cart. non and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf. JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

VILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.-25-tf.

#### Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended. JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 -- 12-tf FIFTY DOLLARS NEWARD. TRAYED or Stolen from the Stable of Daniel B. Price in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th inst a sorrel horse, four years old this Spring, fifteen and a half hands high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches long mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers. on the left side produced by the Saddle, a few white hairs above or near the curl in the forehead, a TAKE A NEWSPAPER. very small white spot on the right side of the rump a scar on the left side about the middle of the body Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me with which has the appearance of a burn, (the three last

the saddle skirts, no other marks recollected .-I will give the above reward for the horse and detection and conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the horse if found out of Jessamine County, if found in the county a reasonable reward—the Horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and if at lib erty it is probable he will make his course to that place JEFFERSON PRICE. Nicholasville Marth 29 1826-13-tf

# Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the U ion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will

sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their owr manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-tf

### LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house farmerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will he dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL. Lexington April 6. 1826-14-1f.



NEW GOODS. PROBINSON have just receiv'd their Spring Goods, consisting of a very general assortment

of MERCHANDIZE. Chey invite their friends to give them a call and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in texington.

May 2d 1826—18—tt in Lexington.

#### LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, AVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. heir office is in Versailles, where one of them may be iways found. They will also practice in the Jessamin May 2nd 1826-18-4f.

## Dissolution of Parinership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by nutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are equested to make immediate payment to H. Foster ho is authorized to settle the same All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
HUGH FOSTER. Lexington, May 1, 1825-18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and his on hand for sale some of Austins be GLOTHS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

#### LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

# Richard Henry

where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y



One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON. Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

#### PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provi-

ded with every thing necessary. He hopes by his at tention to the business to deserve the patronage of

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mountsterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Rich mond, Weekly Messenger Russelville, Western Citi izen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their ac ount for payment.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826.-16-6m.

#### OLYMPIAN SPRINGS. BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

HE subscriber has taken the Olympian Springs, so well known as a favourite Watering Place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, For visitors during the Watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as che ap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, at to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he pronises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none vill go away dissatisfied TOOS. I. GARRETT. Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season

For a Lady and Gentleman per week, Servant, do. Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra. BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least T. I. GARRETT.



Joseph Bruen, MAIN STREET. MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not

Pegged;
From Philadephia, a complete assortment of GAIDEN SEEDS, -ALSO,-

GROCERIES. RICE, PEPPER, MUSTARD, COFFEE. INDIGO, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINMAMON, SOAP, FIGS, SALTS. CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wire, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bonnce, two kinds,

French Brandy, Old Peach Braidy, Old Whisky,

Cordials, in botles & by the gallon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING,

RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best I epper aid Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee this burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds. JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825 .- 48-tf COTTON.



WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills-on reasona-JOHN BRAND. Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf.



A CONTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLE TREES WILL bekept at Mr JOHN BRYAN od Son's Saddlershop or Wain street, Lexington

where saudiers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON. March 6, 1826-10-tf.

#### MARNIX VIRDEN,

ESPECTFULLY is forms his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

#### A COMPLETE HACK.

and strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom modate such as may please to favour him with their costom. He intends driving himself; and from more AS commerced the above business in all its branch than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he is, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, feels confident that his claracter as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him : full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1305 -30-tf. Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

A RE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining bounties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room ately occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to bim. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort. Dec 16th 1825-50-6m

#### LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison, TAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occup ed by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found. Lexington Dec 8, 1825-49-tf.

# WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL. JOSEPH BARNETT. Dec. 16th 1825 .- 50-tf

RAGS, RAGS. WILL give, two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotten rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheap Side. Lexington.

18----tf G. W. ANDERSON. Lancasterian Seminary.

> tution will commence on the first Monday in March next. Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.

THE fourth Session in this Insti-

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TUM, STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPS, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Three Dollars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dollars the aeason payable on the 25th December next, or Four

Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when season has commenced and expires the 1st of August TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to

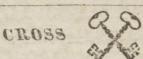
hose of any other horse in point of size and his are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills. G. & A. DUNLAP. April 14 1826-15 tf

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Sct. April term 1826 Thomas S Smith and others Complainants Samuel McD. Moore and Sarah Moore administrators of Andrew Moore dec'd. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Comonwealth and they haveing failed to enter their ap pearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said deft's do appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is fur her ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Common wealth for two callander menths successively and this cause is continued until the next Term.

A copy test

19 ——2m DANL. B. PRICE, Clk. j. c. c.



KEYS

HE Subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring streets; where he intends keeping a house of

#### Entertainment,

for those who may favor him with their custom. Having had long experience in this business he hopes his Table, Bar, Stable and Waggon-Yard will give general satisfaction. E. H. HERNDON.

March13th 1326-11-tf

#### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening a large and splendid asssortment of SPRING & SUM. MER GOODS, selected by himself, consisting of British, India, French and Domestic, among which

Blue and Black Electorial Superfine Saxony and London CLOTHS-Ingrain Carpeting-Bol ting Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7-Flowered Pa per for rooms.

An extensive assortment of Sudlery-Groceries-Hardware-China & Liverpool Wares. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. To Wholesale purchasers he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,

No. 49, Main street, Lexingion, Ky March 12 1826-4t.
P. S. The lovers of good WINE can be supplied with a few Half Barrels on reasonable terms.



# JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON -TEL.) now manufacturing and keeps constantly ca hand TRUSSES for all kinds of reptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the tacket wheel, The newly invented and much approved coubles headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and

Trusses for children of all ages.

Gettien ens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without

springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

#### The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf.

#### FRESH MEDICINES. JOHN NORTON,

ASjust received from the East-ward, an Invoice of Iresh Drugs and Medicines which he off-

Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instru-ments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, cor-

ner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sole disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recom-

mended by many Certificates price \$1-each. Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist. N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary'sorders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per hottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf

State of Kentucky. Fayette Circuit Court March term, 1826. Hugh Foster and John Varnum, Compits. against
James W Shamburgh, James Harper and Tho-

mas Bodley, Defts. IN CHANCERY. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Shamburgh is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to euter Rules of this Court. On the motion of the com-plainant, it is ordered that unless said Defendant lo appear here on before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainants bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper

published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law. A Copp Attest A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C. April, 7 1826. 14-9t.

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber having it, in prospect to remove to the state of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Wappetaw adjoining that of Mrs Mary H.
Breckinridge, seven miles north of Lexington and situated imme-

it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare be-fore it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The LAND—the whole enclosed with a good and substanliately on the North Elkhorn Creek. This Farm contial fence-two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the re-mainder is divided into two woodland pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with grass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock water. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two story dwelling house, handsomely situated and neatly finished—a large frame BARN with spacious stables attached thereto—two large double corncribs well fin-ished—two Kitchens, a stone springhouse over a never failing spring, with several other useful outbuildings also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which are grafted and of well selected frut, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well supplied with vegetables, fruits and shrubbery He onsiders it innecessary to give any further detail, but trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, hat a more valuable and highly improved Farm is sellom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with

the farm the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HOR-ES, CAUTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and the farming tools. The price and terms of pay ment will be made known upmade known upon enquiry, and possession giv-n, if desired, on or about the middle of October next. J. R. WITHERSPOON.

#### Wappetaw, April 26, 1826-17-tf. Queensware & China.

#### JAMES HAMILTON. MAIN STREET,

AS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, contain-

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea

Plates Twiffers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome,

Soup Tureens Sance do Bakers and Nappies,

Mugs and Pitchers, Bowls, Basins and Ewers. Teapois, Sugars and Cream &

Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do Tea cups and Saucers. &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

CASH will be given for a few tons of. HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825 .- 19-tf. BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.